TERRE-HAUTE, INDIANA, JANUARY 11, 1860.

the bench in this State. The State Senti- gave a few days ago how some thirty odd present-he thinks about half the popula. While we regard Mr. D. as only an Antinel of yesterday gives a short biographical citizens had been driven from the State of tion of the town must have been there .- Lecompton Democrat, we cannot undersketch of him, from which we extract the kentucky, because they entertained opinions on the subject of human slavery inim
Troops of horse, and men armed in various stand how he can reconcile it with his ions on the subject of human slavery inimhim!" "Shoot him!" "Hang him!" dc.— own sense of right, to act in conjunction

near as we can ascertain, in the year 1807. On the 14th of September, 1814, he was

from Kn. z county, and upon the organization of the first Bonse of Representatives, be was elected its Speaker. This was the the 10.b of September, 1817, he was appointed one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature, in the place of Judge John Johnson, deceased, having for his associates James Scott, of Clark county, and Jesse L. Holman, Esq., of Lawrence burg. He continued in this position, uninterruptedly, until the year 1852, a period of thirty five years, when he was succeeded by Judge Perkins. Upon the establishment of the Court of Claims in 1855, with reference to his high professional reputation and unimpeached probity, Judge Blackford was voluntarily selected by President Pierce as one of its Judges. In this position he closed his long and useful ca-

In 1825 be was the Democratic candidate for Gevernor, but was beaten by his opponent, James B. Ray. In 1827-8 he was a capdidate for United States Senator, and was besten only one vote by Governor Hendricks. He was also defeated as a caudi date for Representative in the Legislature from this county in 1854. We mention these facts to show how illy he was fitted for political contests by his reserve and modesty, and how oft true worth and use fulness is unappreciated in the excitement of bested political canvasses.

Judge Blackford married a Miss McDonald, a New Jersey lady, about the year 1814. This relation proved unfortunate and unhappy. In a few years they separated. The result of this union was a son, of fine promise, but who died some twelve years ago upon the threshold of manhood This event deeply affected him, and left him without a near relative.

Such, in brief, was the career of one of the eminent men of his times. Educated to habits of strict economy and integrity. he never departed from them. They were s part of the man, and governed him through life. He made it a principle to we no man pecuniarily or otherwise. Absorbed in his profession, he mingled but little in society. He was reserved, and confided but little to any one. From this cause he was often wrongly judged and unjustly censured. He was a pure man, free from social vices, and simple in his life and tastes.

In his Reports of the cases determined by the Supreme Court of Indiana, he has left an enduring monument to his fame. They attention of her wan non-slaveholding all their details. His sayle was severely they will, of their own accord, hasten the chaste. No redundancy of expression, no time, when Kentucky will be, what she verbiage, and every word nicely chosen to express the idea, with perfect punctustion His decisions were written and re-written until they were pruned of all extraneous matter. His Reports are authority every where. They have not only an American, but a trans Atlantic fame. They have received the just meed of praise from the most eminent jurists at home and abroad Judge Blackford was just, sincere and conscien inus. His bonesty of purpose and integrity of action were irreproachable. In purity of life, in integrity, in industry-all subservient to the accomplishment of useful ends-his example is eminently worthy or imitation and emulation by the young men was a little tight into whose hands the destiny of the coun

try is to be placed. By his frugality, Judge Blackford laid the foundation of the great wealth he so quired. His estate is estimated at a quarter of a million of dollars. As he often remarked, he did not know how to spend money. His salary has remained in the State Treasury as long as four years uncalled for, and near that time in the Federal Treasury. He did not seek accumulation by investing his large income. For year- he has permitted large same to remain unproductive. The disposition of his vast estate is unknown. Thus another of Indiana's eminent sons

has been gathered to his fathers, ripe in years, with an honorable fame, and the re cord of a useful life. The remains of Judge Blackford will be

will rest within the borders of the State he has done so much to bonor.

half sister of Judge Blackford, and perhaps man. That workman testified against him.

D' Notwithstanding the South has al mest determined to stop all business relations with the North, (and thereby rain the North,) there was at the T. H. & R. depot in this city, on Wednesday, four splendid passenger cars, on their way to New Orleans, to run on some road leading from that city. The care, be it remembered, were manufactured in Dayton, Ohiothat terrible State of which Chase is Gov. ernor and "Old Josh" a resident.

Of course no fire eater will deign to ride

term of offer bes expired.

The South vs. the North.

young, and he was left to the sole guidance ed farms and built dwellings. There were applied to his head and of his mother, a woman of fervent piety, thirty-six in all-men, women and chilwho superintended his education, and to dren-old men, young men, maidens and whom he was devotedly attached. He was matrons. Many of them had lived in Ken- and the engineer celebrated the event by a graduate of Princeton College, New Jer | tucky all their lives-were natives to the sey, an institution then and now of high manor born. Many of them had moved into the State, bad purchased homes there, taken towards Charleston Judge Blackford removed to Indiana, as and were pursuing an industrious, frugal course of hife. There was not one blot or Be pursued the study of law at Lawrence. blemish against their moral or religious burg and at Brookville, where he removed characters. The beads of the families in 1812, and during that year he and Judge were all good men, upright men and hou-John Test, a resident of the latter place, est men. There was not one whisper and who was a few years his senior, went against them, but that they were opposed to Vincennes to procure a license to prac- to human slavery; that they saw its withhe held the office of Cashier of the old Ter. looked forward with hope when Kentucky appointed by Gov. Gibson-the last Terri- a free country, they gave expression to care who ought to be hanged. He arrived torial Governor -- Judge of the first Circuit | their convictions as became American citi-

Court, which he held until the 24th of Jan- sens. They are not charged with endesv- no complaints or he would get 130 lashes pary, 1816. In that year, upon the organ oring to incite the slave against the mas more A physician who attended him instion of the State Government, he was ter, to abolish slavery by revolution or told him he escaped easily; for there were instion of the State Government, he was ter, to abolish slavery by revolution or seven men, accused of being Northern elected a Representative in the Legislature with violating any of the laws of Ken- pickpeckets, arrested at the Agricultural tucky or of the Federal Government. The State Fair, and committed to jail. whole charge is that they entertained opintons immical to slavery and calculated to only legislative office he ever filled. On prejudice the public mind against the pe- of any trial of these men so accused and abams, said: culiar institution. For this, and for this punished. Oil and water were given him slone, they are driven from their homes across the borders of the State, rendered but thank God not friendless. Among strangers they have found friends-among strangers they have found shelter, and among strangers they have found sympa

> ever more imperious in his mandates, or tutions. Has the time come, is it now present when an American citizen, standing upon American soil, has not the right to give utterance to the free thoughts that of this? What do you think of an institu oppress him? Is there a domestic insti- tion that shuts the mouth of a free man, tution in our midst, whose existence de- strangles free speech, and applies the lash gends upon the strangling of free thought and tar and feathers to the back of an hon and free speech? If so-if this is the est laborer? What do you think of this condition upon which African slavery is curse of slavery, which so crushes out the to be perpetuated in this government, we inclienable right of an American eniz-n. prefer, greatly, positively, altogether pre- and makes in truth and in fact honest la 'er, the enjoyment of the great privilege of bor disreputable? Look at it, think of it, our being, and if a free thought oppress ye honest men of the North-ye who ear. us, have the privilege to speak it boldly, your bread by the sweat of your brows .-

> peak it all. The press of the State of Kentucky, so Are you for it, or against it? any assistance to those thus driven from United States-and is now sought to be among the children of men.

> are permitted, and the times will be strap- son Upas. Think of this, native and forger still if such things are not stopped- eign born citizens, and then say if you are stopped once and forever.

slave State, will learn, when perhaps it is to the lash and to tar and feathers. too late, that she has aroused in the publie mind, by this act, an intellectual impulse that will hasten, with giant strides. personal freedom within her borders. The are models in terseness and accuracy in citizens will be turned to the subject, and ought always to have been, a Free State .-May the people and the right triumph.

> An Irishman Scourged and Tarred and Feathered.

"THE TARRED STONE CETTER -The tarred tone-cutter, siluded to in The Mercury's Columbia correspondence, duly arrived to in his urique dress. He relates his adventures in the simplest manner, concluhe nine and therty administered to him

young man, representing himself to be

not care for the tarring and feathering: this country and settled in Philadelphia --He learned the trade of a stone-cutter. He went to Columbia, S C , to work on the State Capitol now building there. At his as far as any obligations, on part of to speak his mind, he, among his brother n echanics, spoke on more than one occasdres but recollect ever baving stated that he thought Slavery should be abulished He had cast his vote in Philadelphia for perat, and the Opposition having increasbrought to this city for internent. They Mr Florence, the Democartic members of ed their vote throughout the District, very Congress, and was therefore a Democrat. He was a suber man ; hed not drank any spirits for four menths, bu; was one night Mrs. John Condit, of this city, is the lately "on a froic" with a brother workso an Abajitjani-L, and on hearing that the Vigilance Committee was after him be attempted to escape, but was affested at a ratirond station ten miles from Columbia, and brought back to that place; was

> then taken before the Mayor. Mr Power appears to have been laboring unger the delusion that liberty of speech is ederately allowed in South Carotras; of this the Mayor, the Hon. A. J. Greene, also conversion-for he is under no pledges to d a member of the Legislature, disabused as him by recommitting him to prisor, where he remained for six days, up to Saturday fortnight. He was then taken by "two marshala" from his cell, and delivered into the hands of two negroes. One of the cause it is true. We could, were we so marshalls said-"You G-d"d-d son gross, a great crowd following. He to the District

We announced yesterday the death of Judge Isaac Blackford, perhaps the most to day's issue some startling incidents of distinguished Jurist who has ever occupied Southern treatment of Northern men. We road junction. There were thousands take advantage of it.

the waist. He suffered awful pange, which were the subject of derision

The train during all tuis was stopped, sounding the whistle freely. Power was, after an interval of nearly three hours, put on the train, in a car full of negroes, and

After he had traveled he supposed fifty itying his sufferings and exhaustion, gave him & cup of coffee and a biscuit ; whereupon the mob around the station threatened that person, swearing also death to Some came into the car and seized him by the hair, asying, "Let's look at you, you God damned abolition son of a Some desired to give him a tice. For a short time, about this period, ering effects upon the white man, and they fresh coat of tar and feathers, but, not able to find any of those staples, they applied cotton to the tar already on him. ritorial Bank of Indiana, located at Vevay. would be a free State. Entertaining these mob were likewise of opinion that there opinions, and living as they supposed in were a whole lot of abolitionists in the

> He had been kindly counseled to make them had received 500 lashes, another a less number ; that the men who received the 500 was near dying Power bad not read to cleanse himself. Silence was enjoined on him, lest the mob should get hold of him. He paid his own passage money from Columbia to Charleston, the negro taking out \$5 from his pocket book. He heard that it was published that the netion to pay his passage. On Saturday last, at 7 in the morning, he was put on a

steamer for New York. When the Christmas festivities were st Did Austrian tyranny or Russian oppres their hight on Monday, this " poor Exile of sion ever excel this? No Autocrat, upon a Erin," with the bloodlash marks on his should be elected President, I would im throne sustained by servile minions, was body-inflicted under the agis of the Con mediately favor a dissolution of the Union. stitution and laws, for some a audlin words or childish talk in Columbia, South Carinfamous in his action. It makes us olina-arrived at this great metropolis. blush for our country and for free insti- He is reduced i flesh, but is sturdy in spirit. He asks work, not alms .- N. Y.

What do our Irish fellow citizens think How do you like this peculiar institution?

far as we have seen, sustain this sction on It is an institution that is upheld in all part of the people of Madison county; and these blessed effects by James Buchanan the Governor, when appealed to, refused -encouraged by the Supreme Court of the their homes and deprived of their proper- advanced into free Territory by Democratty. If this is American freedom, the Con- ic politicians and Democratic editors stitution of the United States is a sham, a throughout the entire country. It is the baggatelle, to be construed and bent and pet institution of every Democrat, from broken to suit the interests of an imperious Buchanan down to Cookerly, and unless few. If this is American freedom, then checked in its onward advance by the our boasted privilege is moonshine, and strong bulwark of popular opinion, it apon this continent there is a tyranny as will crawl like a poison serpent over free dictatorial as ever raised its bragen face soil, leaving in its track a mesmeric influence more paralyzing to all human pro-The times are strange when such things gress, than was ever exhaled from the poi in favor of extending an institution that Kentucky, if she wishes to remain a treats honest labor and freedom of speech

John G. Davis. The position of the Representative from this District, in the National Congress, is party." exciting considerable public interest. It s known that he ran against Henry Serest, who was the regular nominee of the Democratic party-or rather the candidate of the Lecompton wing of the Democratic party. He made the race with the express understanding that he would receive Republican votes-Mr. Davis being an Anti-Lecompton Democrat, thereby commend The Charlestown Mercury of the 19th ult. ing himself very much to the Republican has the following paragraph: is its leading party. He entered the canvass against Secrest, and denounced the Lecompton policy of the present Administration, in the most bitter and unqualified terms. He this city, consigned to the Chief of Police. was merciless in his attack on the dictum speak the sentiments of my entire State." He walked to the Guard House voluntarily of the Dred Scott decision, which laydown the doctrine, that the Federal Coua d-n for the tarring and feathering, but ries, and spoke in no complimentary terms single Republican who has ever uttered On Tuesday last there called at the of Occupying this position, the Republicans beartily rebuke them, we will thank them fores -officers, pursers and crews. See of THE TRIBUNE a very good-looking of this Congressional District, determined to do it, He was born in Ireland. He came to gislature, which was regarded as a sufficient compensation for the support given by the them to Mr. Davis. This was boarding house, accustomed as he had been the Republicans, extended to bim, and at far as he was under any obligations to the on in favor of the employment of white party that elected him. Our understand mechanics, and thought the blacks should ing of the matter was, that the reciprocal te confined to the fields and swamps. He obligations ceased after the election-Mr. Davis remaining an Anti-Lecompton Dem-

Whether Mr. Davis intends new to vot on any one occasion with the Reputitest party in Congress is a motter entirely o his own-so for so the Republican party i this Congressional District is concerned they have no pledges from him, nor has he thrown into prison for some days, and any from them. If his own sense of right will not lead him to espouse the Republi can doctrines, and set with the Republi can party, we have but little hope of his

We have said thus much in justice to the party that oppose the Democracy in th District, in justice to Mr. Davis, and bedisposed, refer to our files of the Terre I'll give you a negro escort." He was Haute Journal, and by them, prove that

Hall of the Legislature: many members of the severest opprobrium, but still the ment, would not be good, and we will not Not by might, nor by power, but by my spirit,

Judge Blackford was about seventy-five ical to the interest of the elave holder.—

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Judge Blackford was about seventy-five ical to the interest child. His father died when he was quite | had built school bouses, churches, improv- The contents of a tar-bucket were then | however, what a man will do, who has for years caucused with and voted for the Democratic party. His sense of individual rectitude must certainly become very obtuse, and his regard for a consistent course of conduct, exceedingly feeble.

[From the Albany Evening Journal.] Mark Who are the Disuntentate!

On the 6th of December, Mr. Iverson, a Democratic Senator from Georgia and it The South can take care of hersalf, We will be prepared to defend ourselves even at the eacrifice of the Union."

On the same day, Mr. Clark, a Demoeratic Representative from Missouri said: 'The Union cannot exist if the recom mendations in the circular (that is to circu-

late Helper's book were carried out." On the 7th, Mr. Cheatnut, a Democratic Senator from South Carolina, said: 'The South cannot preserve the Union It does not behoove her in her down trod-

den and feeble condition." On the same day, Mr. Prvor, Democratic Representative from Virginia, said:

'The Representatives of the South wil' never consent that the creature and champion of the Republican party shall take possession of the Speaker's chair' On the 8th, Mr. Moore, Democrat, of Al-

If the Republican party could be defeared the Union would be preserved, but if such a party were to succeed the sooner the Union is dissolved the better. On the same day, Mr. Davis, Democratic Representative from Mississippi, said;

Seward is a traitor and deserves the gal-On the 10th, Mr. Smith, Democrat, of

'I would not say if any particular man On the same day, Mr. Curry, Democrat

of Alabama, said: 'If the North elected Seward or Chase or any other member of the Republican party on a Sectional Platform, such an election was to be resisted to the destruction of every tie that hinds the confederacy togeth-(Applause by the Democrats.)

On the 14th, Senator Clay, Democrat of 'I will say that if Alahama he not recre. ant to State pride and p litical integrity. she will never submit to your (Republican)

Again he said: 'Unless she and all the Southern States. except three, are not faithless to the pledges they have given, they will never anhmit to your Republican domineering in this

'I repeat, by the unanimous action of Legislatures and Conventions, the Southern States, except three, have pledged themselves to dissolve the Union upon the prohibition of Slavery in the Territories On the same day, Senator Gwin, Demo-

crat, of California, said:-There is another reason why the Southern States should prepare for a dissolution of the Union; the Republican party has triumphed in almost every State on the At-

Again he said:-In my opinion it is impossible for a Re rnment over a Slaveholding State." On the 14th, Mr. McRae, Democrat, of to citizens on our frontiers. In relation to Mississippi said:-

If the Union was not made I would not crat, of Ohio, said :-

"I hold to one Union, one Constitution, one Destiny, which could not be fulfilled except by the immediate, total and unconstitutional destruction of the Republican

rat, from Georgia said: "The whole matter (with the South) resolved itself into the question of Slavery and disunion, or no Slavery and union."

Black Republican President

South Carolina, said: 'I say without hesitation, that on the er's ferry. election of Mr Sea and or any other man who indorses, proclaims or holds the sentiments declared by Mr Seward. I would tayor imprediste Distinion; and I think 1 Every one of the authors of these treas onable threats, it will be observed, is a ding with the assertion that he don't care stitution carries slavery into our Territo. Democrat. If anybody can point out a

to give Mr. Davis their support. They did And yet this Democratic Party, whose Lieut. Brooke among the Pacific Islandsteamer from Charlestown on Monday, the so, and he was elected by an overwhel- leaders are thus abetting and threatening are spoken of with approval. A contract steamer from Charlestown un Monday, the so, and he was elected by an overless to be pre eminently executed with the opartment is represent day before He showed his scars and blood mice majority. In doing this, the Oppomarks. He told his story in a very simple sition to the Lecompton policy of the Pres- the Union saving Party? Let them crush denying the editor's statement that he did ident, succeeded in carrying every county the Traitors in their own ranks, instead of in this District but one for our State Le slandering their neighbors, and the Union cout found on the Company's territories will be safe enough!

> DY Mr. J. P. Gillespie, of New Albany. publishes a card in the Ledger of that city made to Franklin, La for the purpose of 1861 the estimates are \$11,244,843 practising his profession. On his arrival there it became noised about that he was an abolitionist. A committee vaited on ut the threat, and Mr. G. armed himself and walked out into the crowd, demanding to know the person who made the ac cu-ation. Capt. Atkinson was given as the author, who said that he [Gillespie] had gohe into Kentucky, with an armed band alayes at the same time. Mr. Gillespie left on the following day

on a steamer for Berwick Bay, and then for New Orleans, accompanied by a num ber of persons from Franklin, who pointed sim out av an abolitionist. Immediately

Acker of State Sentinel says that Gov. Willard has appointed D. C Staver, of Mourgomery county. Agent of State No. C staver, of Mourgomery county. Agent of State No. C stavers whose of State No. C s

Written for the Wabash Express. THE GRAND ARMY.

The sons of wrong, in fields of toil, Or in the dungeon's dark recess, The hearts that tyrannies despuil, The souls that pride and power oppress

In long despair with upturned eyes May seem in vain to lift the prayer, And daily waste their suppliant sighs Upon the unresponsive air.

Each blushing dawn, each starry eve. That bring fresh life and peace for all. Are shuttles swift, that weave and weave New cords upon the captive's thrail.

O for the man, the arm, the power, The hand to smite, the heart to trust O for that long expected hour-The retribution of the Just!

But homen thought can ne'er compute The sorrows of the hopeless breast, Nor human sinews execute The promised judgment for the opprest

The fettered spirit ne'er was freed On felde with human slaughter wet; For trom the sowing of that seed Spring blades of sword and bayenet.

True peace comee not of human might

Or lightnings falling from above;

But they who conquer in that fight March to the melodies of love. God's works and ways are not sa man's; His are the oconu depthe of thought; While human wisdom's deepest plans

Are ripples on the surface wrought. He hath reserved his peaceful word The last ally of hope to b ; And long his coming steps are heard

blow echoing in eternity. His righteons progress knows no speed; Each way side of | ct long he see ; And stops to sonn each thought and deed

And weigh in golden balances, And where his presence drawest nigh, Gult, frightened at the growing light, Shrinks like the bearts of proy that fy

With the retreating shades of night. No error can his conquest stain, His Ju-tice shall no crime release;

Before him weep the men of pair. Behind him slag the sons of peace. Beside each heart he patient waits. Besieging, all its faith to win;

And conquering, straightway delegates New powers against the hosts of sin. And thus the ranks of Truth swell on. Recruited from the ranks of Lies;

Among her fainting enemies. To bowing heads that thirsting mourn The tardy equity of mun. Across life's desert sands are borne

And Wisdom's strongest friends are won

Sounds of the coming caravan-A conquering host ! not clad in steel, Nor fierce with countenance of ire, Nor marshaled by the caunon's peal, Nor whirled in chariots of fire:

But human hearts, new-born of Right; Souls with sweet charities made warm: In armor tinged with heavenly light,

And dressed in Angele' uniform. So, last in God's redecming plan, This greatest miracle shall shine-Man binding up the wounds of man, And pouring in the oil and wine !

The Department Reports.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR The Secretary of War, reports that while the authorized strength of the Army is 18. 165 the number in July last was only 17, 498, and 11,000 of that number were alone Impending Crisis." vailable for service in the field. Small as it is, the force has been requirred to man ab. '130 permanent garrisons, posts and amps, scattered over an area of three mil has been impossible to give ample security time. he Indian depredation on our Southern and Mexican border, the Secretary hopes to Missouri and Arkansas to New Mexico .- death On the same day, Mr. Crawford, D.mo- frontier service, for six months' terms, the 1825 to 1830, or thereabout. ravorably of the condition of the military academias, of the experiments in breech oading guns, and of camels for service in the interior. The whole cost of the Army 1- put down at \$13.098,725,72, which he 'It is the sentiment of every Democrat thinks may be considerably reduced. The there, and they will probably soon be with

NAVY RIPORT The report of the Secretary of the Navy enters largely in o the achievements of the Paragusy Squadron, and into the new and extended arrangements for suppressing the Mr. Siebbins. The suspicious, sentence Africen slave trade. Reference is made to the fact that a score of new steam vesselhad been added to the nave since the acession of the present Administration; arsugmentation which has called for a cor of the general policy of James Buchanan such atrocious sentiments, or who does not re-ponding enlargment of the personel at San Juan and at the mouth of the Pet ho are touched open; and the explorations of areas of lands on either side of the lethmurights of transit, and the ownership of all For this \$300,000 are to be paid, should Congress ratify the barguin. The expenlitures of the Department for the last fis cal year were \$14 669 267, the appropriation \$13 500,354. The estimated expendi in which he explains the circumstances tures for the year ending June 30, 1860. were \$13,500,370; the appropriation, \$10 connected with a recent visit which be 464,709. For the year enting June 30,

REPORT OF THE INTERIOR. The Report of the Secretary of the Inerior embodies a mass of information rehim and advised him to leave the place lative to the several Bureaus constituting forthwith, if he wished to avoid lynching, the Department. The General Land Of Mr. G. denied the accusation. A large business: During the fire quarters ending dren; is an Englishmen by birth; has crowd assen bled around the hotel to carry September 20, 1859, 18,618 183 acres of the public land were disposed of: 4,970,50 sen a were sold for cash, vielding \$2 107. 476.3 617,440 acres were located with boun ted to the several States entitled to them un der the swamp grants of March 2, 1849, and Sept 28, 1850; and 6.318.203 acres certified of men, to rescue a nigger thief by the name for railroad purposes. The Indian Bur- in North Caronna, and preached at times of Bell, and that they had carried off some | eau states the average annual expenditure | on Indian account is \$3 056 270, and that the funded capital of the annuities to be paid to the Indrane is \$21,472 423. Ther. are 35 1,000 of the Aborigines within the timits of the Federal Union. The Commissianer of Persions has 11 585 pensionere on his rolf, calling for \$1,034,9:5 in maney. The necessary expenses which on his arrival at New Orleans he took an will be incurred for the census, will re quire the appropriation of at least \$1,000 .-ATThe Supreme Court of Ohio last week just to confine the purchase and distribu heaped upon him and them by the other Gilmer, 7; F. H. Clark, 4; scattering, 18. then led through the main street by the two Mr. Davis, in his speeches, while canvass decided a case brought up from Hocking leties of plants, seeds, cuttings, etc., as "will stick to him now until Gabriel shall The House again voted. Mr. Davis, of

An Indiana Preacher Arrested in North Carolina.

A Greensborough, Guilford co., N C., correspondent of the New York Herald, gives a lengthy account of the arrest in the former place of the Rev. Daniel Worth, a Wesleyan Methodist that the Superintendent of Public Buildselling and circulating Helper's Im- ning. pending Crisis, and uttering in the Mr. Bingham and others objected. pulpit language calculated to make Mr. Montgomery said Mr. Colfax yester. stand the right of any man to catechine slaves and free negroes discontented .- day attacked his former proposition for a him as to the vote he should give He stood whence he was taken for examination a violation of the Constitution. He had and he intended to represent freemen as heon the following day. More than a offered it in good faith. We are indebted come him. The goutleman from Pennsyl. that he had purchased a copy of Hel- vice honestly performed. It is not an (Davis) never designed enquiring how that per's book from Worth. It was also American, Democratic or Republican debt, gentleman was elected It was not his busi-Sunday, had said that the laws of tion and they could pass the P. O. Appro Hou e, and the country, that he was elected North Carolina ought not to be obeyed, and that they were made by a "set of drunkards, gamblers and whoremongers." The prisoner, who conducted his own case, acknowledged that he had been engaged in circulating the Helper book, and also a work on the "War in Kansas," but did not consider it any harm to do so; that at first he did not intend to admit having circulated the former, but that he wanted to make them, as a lawyer would bring evidence to substantiate the charges. The counsel for the prosecution rejoiced that this case had arisen in old Guif, d which had been claimed as an abolition county, and denounced rielper and his book, reading extracts from the last. The prisoner, in his own defence, attempted to argue the evil of slavery, and to convince the Court that he was right in preaching against it. He was, however, com-

pelled to confine himself to the point at issue. He then continued his remarks at considerable length on abolition, until the Court told him that it had listened iong enough to that strain, and desired Chairman? him to speak as to the charges brought Mr. Montgomery had not examined the State had long ago been doing unmo- the Clerk and all the members; and that lested; that he was a peace man and a Union man; that he sought not to dissever the Union; that he didn't endorse all the sent ments contained in Helper's work; that he had formerly been a magistrate in this county; that he had been living in Indiana many years. and came back to North Carolina about two years since, to benefit the health of an invalid wife; that that wife had died and he had married again. and had been engaged in preaching in several counties since; he was not con-

had not been found. Worth is about crease the danger to the prosperity of the whole speech should be read here. The make such alteration in the disposition of sixty-five years of age. The punish- confederacy. he troops next season as will prevent any ment for the first offence of the kind was, and give protection to the route- from thirty-nine lashes; for the second He recommends that provision be made This Mr. Worth was a member of

for retiring disabled and infirm officers The the Legislature of this State from Ranbecessity for enlisting teamsters is urged, as dolph county for several years, from

The Arrest of a Northern Man-A

(Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune) GLA-TENBURY, Conn., Dec, 28, 1859 er would submit to the inaguration of a there is scarcely any necessity for troops slay, with one leg broken and his head and On the 16th, Mr. Bonham, Democrat, of draws. The report concludes with a brief his way home from Alabams, where he party exists. In one of two ways only the Dred Scott decision, which Davis deaccount of John Brown's attack on Harp went a few weeks since, in the employ of can an organization be effected. It was nied Mr Stebbins of Hartford, pedling books He was arrested after John Brown invasion on su-picton of evil designs; and impris their entire vote, and that the South Amemed twelve days. The suspicion was ricens and Democrate cannot unite on any at other person, in the same business, from prarters is at - " I don't recollect the name t the place. On this expression they foun-Shoot him, shoot him!" "have him!" He brought against him, and he was thrust in mocracic party, but act like men, and vote leged "Incendiarism." ally had turns of derangement.

His case being reported to Mr. Stebbins He was here to work and vote, and even paper, published by the United Brethern. he procured tesumony of men in Hart. when the turkey was hot he did not mean and as harmless an organ of opinion as a ford, such as Gov Seymont and other, who to go to dinner, if he could help it. He deep sense of Christian principle could paid \$60 for fal-e imprisonment. He was willing to stay here till to morrow's make it. out on board of a steamer on the Alabama cock crew, to elect a Speaker. River to Montgomery; and thence by carcame home. In a fit of derangement, he umped out of the care this side of New Haven, and lay from 6 p. M. Thursday to 3 a. M. Friday, when he was found and ac-

companied to Hartford. I sew him on Monday of this week. He is very feeble, and lies prostrate, bruised He had been sent for. He trusted gentleand mangled, like the "man who went from men on the other side would see how pro-Jerusalem to Jericho, and fell among thiever." He is unable to talk much yet. he is so exhausted and excited. He has a man, fice presents this general avnopais of its family, consisting of a wife and six chil- Cries from the Republican side of "No. prescued in this town five years, and has preached is this county about 10 years .the owns a house in Manchester, and sus publican side, then, forced him to make a pends preaching on account of the inconvenience of moving about with a family of small children. He is a whole souled large bearted Englishman and Christian; sman of unblemished moral character, and to States, as falling to them under the grants in good standing. He spent last winter on the Sabbath in his own and all other denominations. Yours. F. SNOW.

How They Feet.

The Washington correspondent of the he could not vote for him, but for John Indianapolis Journal gives the following Sherman. good one" of Tom Corwin;

ion at the Agricultural Office to such var- side of the House. Tom Corwin says he

CONGRESSIONAL.

XXXVI CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

WASSINGTON, Jan. 4. HOUSE .- Mr. Morris, of Ill., offered a resolution which was read for information, preacher a native of North Carolina, ings be directed to replace the desks and but for some time past, up to two years chairs as they were in this hall previous ago, a resident of Indiana, in which to their removal; and to enable him to do stained from opening his mouth. [Voices. State he had been a member of the so he be directed to prepare the old ball louder | He would say to gentlemee hold Legislature. He was arraigned on for temporary occupancy. He said he on and they would hear him. He would the 23d of December, on a charge of would not call up the resolution this mor- fain have contented himself with silence

He was refused bail and sent to jail temporary organization on the ground of here as an independent Representative,

to adept the plurality rule.

willing to accept it others were unwilling ever made a speech in which he did not utto do so. If three-fourths were willing to ter that declarati n He ran against the secopt and the other fourth protest against Asministration as a Democrat, as an Antiit, an organization cannot be effected; nor L-compton Democrat, and had not changed if ten men protested. His proposition was his op ni m as to that policy. He had steafair, honest and just. He insisted that it dily voted for an Anti-Lecompton Democrat wa- Constitutional, and he referred to our f r Speaker, and not for a Republican. I past legislative history to show the prece- will not be said to vote for Mr Sherman,

Mr Stevens asked whether his colleague th se walls should in I down (Applause on could show that before an organ sation, a D mocratic sid) When I fought this bat-Speaker pro tem had been elected. Mr. Montgomery replied that in 1839-40

Mr. Adams was elected Chairman. Mr. Stevens-Was Mr. Adams Speaker? Mr. Montgomery considered him such Mr. Corwin would be to-day temporary Speaker if the House would adopt his re

Mr. Morris, of Pa., asked whether there slone. I would like to know whether he was any legislation while Mr. Adams was

against him. The prisoner then spoke records to see, but if there was no legislaas to his course having been consistent tion that did not prove there could not with his calling as a preacher and a bave been. He renewed his resolution. man; that when he heard there was a Mr. Stevens raised the point that the rewarrant for his arrest, he had started solution was not in order; that previous to for this place to surrender himself; that entering on the business the action of Conin his preaching and practice he had gress required that the oath shall be adonly been doing what others in the ministered to the Speaker, and by him to

> no resolution of this body can repeal the act. The proposition now offered is therefore an absurdity. The cases referred to by Mr. Montgomery were not applicable

to this proposition. Here the matter rested. Constitution, and invade not only the not openly denounce the Dred Scott deright of the people but the reserved rights cision before 2,000 people at Indianaplia of the States. Their candidate for Speak- and say that no man could carry a single he State, either in his calling as a Helper book are treasonable. The fact ciston, Constitutional obligations, is one of the me that word. [Laughter.] I say that I The Court ordered him to find bail startling features of the times, and has did no such thing. in \$5,000 for his appearance at the raised intense feeling in the Southern Mr Porter-I bave the Indiana State next term of court, and the same States. All patriotic men should come to- Sentinel of Nov. 19th, 1858, the organ of publican President to administer the Gov- lions of square miles, and consequently it amount to keep the peace until that gether, rising above their ordinary prejudices on transient questions, and meet the of your speech on that occasion.

Mr. Wells remarked that he was much Mr. Porter-I say the Sentinel is the ac-On the 15th, Mr. Vallandigham, Demo- repetition. Measures have already been for which he has been held to bail, is pleased with the remarks of Mr. McRae, knowledged organ of the Democrats of Inwho said he was a fair man, and believed diana. The report is correct, because I he liked to see fair play in this pugilistic had the honor to hear the eloquent gentlering, for it could not be called by a much man, and I never new any men to elicit better name. There was nothing like fair such applause. [Laughter on the Repubplay. He was perfectly satisfied that the lican side.] policy which seems to have been adopted Mr. Davis, as well as Mr. Porter, spoke by the Republicans has been continued with much earnestness and emphasia. from the other side from the commence Much confusion prevailed, and the

make a speech, but simply to ask the ques the Reportar-' gallery. known that the Republicans had polied

There was a call of the House, prelimiparr to a vote for Speaker.

John Cochrane said there was still one gentleman on the Democratic side absent. owing to sickness, who had not paired off. per it was to make a pair for that gentle-

Mr. Cochrane said the action of the Redilatory motion, and that was to adjourn The year and nays were demanded by the Democratic side, and ordered. The motion was disagreed to-- 76 against 135. Mr. Barkedale nominated Mr. Vallau-

The House proceeded to vote. Mr. Potter, when his name was called, said that as Mr. Vallandigham was some how mixed up with the John Brown affair.

The ballot resulted as follows: Who "The Republicans will never desert Mr. number of votes, 212; necessary to choice, 000. It is believed both wise and Sherman, after the abuse which has been 107. Sherman, 104; Vallandigham, 69; the bell, because he had none to ring -

A general discussion ensued on the aub ect of an organization, and the adoption of the plurality rule.

Mr. Hickman said that Anti-Lecompton Democrats could consistently vote for a Reput-lican Speaker, as they owed their return to Congress to Republican votes.

Mr. Davis, of Ind , said for the five weeks that he had been here he had carefully abto the end of the contest, but for the remarks of Mr. Hickman; he did not underdozen witnesses sustained the charges to the mail contractors \$4 000,000. It is vania had referred to the manner in which against him, and one man testified an honest debt, honestly contracted for ser some Anti Lecomptonites were elected. He proved that Worth in the pulpit on but a Nation's debt. Adopt his resolu- ness. He desired to tell the gentleman, the priation bill, and redeem the credit of the by a m jority of \$ 000. He was elected as a D moorat, and in the seventy speeche- he Mr. Wilson said if the gentleman was delivered, to which he teclared himself a anxious to pay the debt, he would ask him Democrat, he nid not cross a f or dot an i as to his political faith. He challeng d Now, Mr. Montgomery replied, if he was any man in his district to say whether he m ch as I respect him personally though the I never thought I was to be thrown into the arms and embraces of the Republ can party. (Renewed applause,) I never intended to be -old to the Republican party,

with their present doctrines Mr. Hickman .- The gentleman stated that he represented himself as an Auti-Lecompton Democrat and made that issue did not denounce the Administration of Mr. Buchanan as a mass of living correption and despotism. I have raised no controversy with the gentleman. I made the simple inquiry of the gentleman from New Jersey (Adrian), but as the gentlemon from Ind. choosed to take up the glove, I

will compare records with him. Mr. Davis-Very good. Mr. Hickman-The gentleman has not said whether he received the Republican

Mr. Davis-I di i not denounce the Administration, except on the the Lecompton question. Is that sufficient. I got the votes of a majority of the Democrate, and I believe every American, and a large majority of Republicans, and if the election Mr. McRea resumed his remarks from had been two weeks further off, I did think vesterday, insisting that the Representa- I would have got every vote. [Laughter.] tives disregarded the obligations of the Mr. Porter, of Ind .- I ask you, did you

scious of having violated the laws of er bad not said that the doctrines of the township, who did not denounce that depreacher or as a circulator of "Helper's that there are men who will not respect Mr. Davis-I thank the Jew for giving

At last accounts, the required bail common enemy, whose success would in- Mr. Davis-I have no objection that th

Sentinel, you say, is my organ.

ment of this contest. He did not rise to words of the sprakers often failed to reach

The Rev. Mr. Allerton was brought to tion, How was the House to be organized? A long and bolsterous discussion ensued on this floor from Georgia, that they nev- condition of affairs in Utah is such that his home-three miles from here-last Fre- Was there any party able to do so with a between Davis, Porter and Dune of Ind; rms bruised, by a fall from the care, on majority? It was well known that no such Porter averring that Davis had denounced

Another Newspaper Suppressed.

Virginia is gradually availing herself of founded on a passage found in a letter of one. They are as radically opposed to the carta blanche granted by the Federal one abother as they are jointly to the Re- Government to nulify the Post Office laws. was this: "Take the best men be fautiful, do publicans. The House can be organized Latwerk we recorded the refusal on the part your work thoroughly; my agent to this sec- only by the voluntary withdrawal of gen of two Past Masters, to deliver the New tion is the Ren. Mr. Ale tin, whose head- tlemen acting with the Americans or Dem- York Tribune to i a subscribers. We now perate, or by the adoption of the plurality notice, by a card from a Virginia Post ded a suspicion of trea on, and ent forth. rule. It was said that some gentlemen Master in the Religious Telescope, publishwith to the place and arrested Mr A , and would oppose it, but he said, gentlemen, ed at Dayton. O , that that paper will no the mob gathered ar and and cried out. do not talk any more on the general print longer be permitted to be delivered to subwas searched, tried, and false charges were ciples of the American, Republican or De. -cribers in Virginia, on account of its al-

oprison. He was so excited that he fin- till the House comes to some conclusion What nex? The Telescope is a religious

PIXING FOR THE COLD - Testerday & heavy looking old sonker, while passing Arnola's corner, not having the fear of the calaboose or county jail before his eves. but moved by the low price at which Arnold & Co. had marked their goods, and perhaps instigated by the devil-ish cold weather, d d then and there steal, take and attempt to carry away, one heavy coat of the value of \$3.50 But being detected by the Argus-eve of Mr D H. Arnold, he was pursued by that gentleman, and conducted to the Judgment Hall of Chief Justice Smith, who, seeing the condition of the culprit, ordered him to the lock-up until old King Barl-ycore's dominion over him should cease. He will have a bearing this

IT in a recent Lecture, the Rev. Henry Hard Bercher gave an account of his first year in the ministry, the first flock which he gathered consisting of only ninetees poor women. He was then not only pasfor but the sexton of the church, filling and fighting the lamps which he was compelled to buy himself, kindling the fires and sweeping out the church. He did not ring Such was the humble beginning of the most popular preacher in the Union.